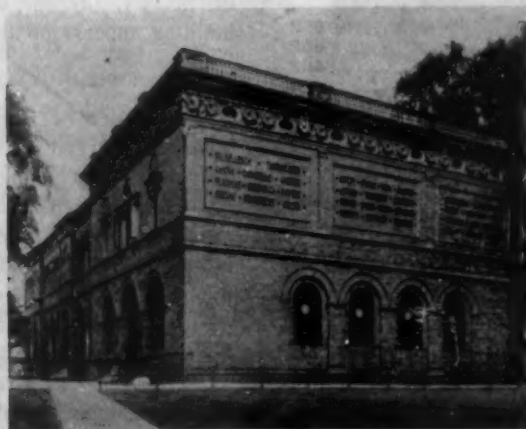


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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



ART BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A-WEEKLY-NEWMAGAZINE

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CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

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FOUNDED IN 1874

BY LEWIS MILLER AND JOHN H. VINCENT

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Editor's Desk

THE ART MUSEUM OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

It is the proud boast of the citizens of Springfield, Massachusetts, that no other American city of its size has an Art Museum comparable to the one which contains the George Walter Vincent Smith general collection and the Horace Smith collection of casts of Greek and Renaissance sculpture. The former collection is especially rich in cloisonnés, jades, lacquers, porcelains, bronzes, ivories and other works of Japanese and Chinese art, and includes rugs, tapestries, and paintings. There is also a group of fine specimens of Greek vases and a small gathering of early glass with a few Egyptian scarabs, etc. The Smith collection of carefully chosen casts is arranged with ample space in an appropriately built room. It is supplemented by many photographs which are freely loaned to schools, clubs, or, in fact, any one interested. A view of the building appears on the cover of this magazine.

A CHAUTAUQUA LIFE STORY

A reader of Portsmouth, Ohio, has many blessings charged to the credit of Chautauqua. She says: "My young daughter learned to read and enjoy Dickens with me. The first year I arranged a Dickens entertainment at our church—mostly Dickens's children—which was part of a financial success. Being on the Executive Board of the Woman's Literary Club I used your delightful South American articles in that work. I am now preparing a reading for the Ladies' Musicale—our music club—with a musical accompaniment from Beethoven, but the beautiful words I found last summer at Chautauqua.

"My daughter and I have studied the Blakeslee Bible lessons together—we learned to like them at Chautauqua.

"Within these four years I have lost my only brother and in the desolation and distress that this loss brought to my parents I persuaded them to go to Chautauqua where my father made many friends and thoroughly enjoyed the mental and spiritual good things. My mother is reading to be one of our classmates in 1914. They and my daughter will be with me there this summer. I am glad that Chautauqua came as one of the blessings into my life."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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Price 5 cents

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS NEWS PERSPECTIVE

Insurance Against Unemployment

It is generally agreed that in the ultimate solution of the problem of unemployment insurance will play a prominent part. Theory, principle and practice combine to teach that lesson. In Great Britain, where social insurance is still experimental and a football for politicians, the part of the insurance act that covers unemployment is seldom attacked. It seems to have satisfied everybody concerned. A few weeks ago the commons adopted, without division, a motion favoring the early extension of unemployment insurance. At present it covers a few trades only, but it was wise to make a cautious and modest start in so new a field.

Here are some late and interesting facts concerning the operation of the system in question:

The total number of unemployment books issued to work people insured under Part II of the national insurance act, 1911, and current at January 17, 1914, was 2,282,324, of which about 110,000 have been issued to young persons over 16 and under 18 (including about 2,000 girls) and rather more than 8,000 to women of 18 years of age and upward. The distribution of the books to work people in the various insured trades was as follows:

Industries.	
Building trades	775,755
Construction of works	161,168
Shipbuilding	260,820
Engineering and iron-founding	804,527
Construction of vehicles	204,672
Sawmilling	11,819
Other industries	63,563
Total	2,282,324

Benefit was payable in respect of all unemployment on and after January 15, 1913, and during the year ended January 16, 1914, 1,144,213

claims to benefit were received. Of the total claims about 102,000, or rather more than 9 per cent, were disallowed. The most important ground of disallowance was that under section 87 (2) of the insurance act, namely, that the workman lost employment through misconduct or left it voluntarily without just cause, and about 38.2 per cent of disallowances were on these grounds. About 36 per cent of the disallowances were due to failure of the workman to prove that he had been employed in an insured trade in each of 26 calendar weeks during the previous five years, and over 17 per cent were due to disqualifications on account of trade disputes. The total amount of unemployment benefit paid to work people during the year was £497,725, and the number of separate payments was 1,651,229, giving an average of 6s per payment.

Large funds have been accumulated against lean years and trade depressions. The trades covered by the act have enjoyed prosperity, as prosperity is understood, and a reaction may come before long. The workmen will not be caught unprepared and unprovided for. True, the British act raises more problems than it solves. Difficulties have been met, and others are sure to be met in the future. But in all great measures men learn most from experience.

However, the workers that are least prosperous even in good times are those who need insurance most, and in whose case insurance is practically difficult. They are irregularly employed and not well paid. They lack skill and have no prospect of acquiring it. Could they pay insurance premiums in amounts sufficient to take care of them in hard times? Can the law compel their employers to contribute toward an insurance fund, as employers of steady and skilled men and women are made to pay? Should

the state pay substantial amounts for the protection of these casual and unskilled laborers? Would it not be better for the state to furnish them employment on necessary public works? State employment has its own dangers and drawbacks, but it may be the lesser evil of the two.

It is certain that the solution of this hardest of problems will contain many elements and combinations. But insurance, employment agencies, co-operation among local and general bodies, private and public, will be the principal features of the solution. Progress will be slow, but it is well to know that the direction is now "indicated."



Thrift in the United States

American extravagance is notorious. We not only spend freely and maintain high standards of living, but we waste foolishly and recklessly. It has been said many times that a foreign family will live on the waste of the average American kitchen. True, thrift is in many instances a necessity rather than a virtue, or, to put it more justly, a virtue developed under and through necessity. Yet there are individuals who are thrifty by nature, who realize the folly and wickedness of waste. To waste is to benefit nobody, to throw away the product of toil, to deprive one's self of possible comfort and luxury in this or that direction. If we save in the kitchen, we have more for the parlor, or the library, or the nursery. Thrift is not necessarily aimless accumulation, miserly saving for the sake of saving. It is not incompatible with comfort and luxury of the right sort.

What is true of individuals and families is true of communities. There are thrifty communities and extravagant, wasteful communities. A community may waste on sinecures, spoils, inefficient government and have no funds for health, cleanliness and beauty.

The new American Society for Thrift is making a national campaign in the interest of private and public economy, or of right policies of expenditure. It recently sought information as to "the thriftiest American city" and published a bulletin on the result of the search. It says:

For the present, there is no "thriftiest" city.

We believe the returns go to confirm assertions made in Bulletin No. 1 by President Simon W. Straus, that there must be more widespread knowledge of the principles of thrift and regard for its importance before municipal officers will regard thrift as a subject worthy of their best attention. In general, the replies received were

vague, or showed an indifference or contempt for thrift, which in a measure explains the rapidly increasing municipal debts. The fact that municipal bonds no longer are regarded as securities of the highest class is due to the extravagant spending of public moneys.

Nowhere is the extravagance more in evidence than in the affairs of Cook County, in which Chicago is located.

While no award can be made, we wish to compliment certain cities upon their enterprising interest in presenting facts about their communities. These include Niagara Falls, New York, Rockford, Illinois, Davenport, Iowa, and Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Of the cities competing, Davenport, Iowa, reports the highest average per capita bank deposit—\$601.1, and in savings banks, an average of \$675.3. However, Oil City, Pennsylvania, continues to lead in the per capita stock and bond investments, with an average per capita of \$645.65. As to the amounts of assessed valuation and municipal debts, the figures are too inadequate to make any award or comment.

Rockford, Illinois, reports that rag-time and cheap music have no place in that city, and that the demand is for the best music. Much credit is given to this fact, and for the morality and temperate habits among the citizens. Art also has made remarkable progress in Rockford.

North Yakima, Washington, makes an excellent showing in the reduction of taxation under a commission form of government.

It is certain that many thrifty cities failed to enter the competition of the society. There are more legitimate claimants surely than the bulletin mentions. If no community is first in all aspects of thrift, many have respective titles to primacy in one or other respect. Let the rivalry or emulation continue. Above all, let cities and towns take the cause of thrift and economy more seriously and come forward with their claims.

In federal finance and economy the best men despair of achieving early results. A senator complains to the Society for Thrift that the demand for appropriations is "terrific." Everybody professes to favor economy—at the expense of some one else. Platform promises of economy are vain and delusive. The stream steadily rises, and taxes will grow heavier and heavier. The average man does not realize that he pays every dollar spent by the government and that it has no resources that are not his. Direct taxation would make for economy, but absolutely and exclusively direct taxation is a long way off. Politicians have always preferred indirect taxes, and so has the average man, who would rather not know when he is "short" or "plucked."

Starting the New Banking System

The first practical step toward the creation of the new banking and note-issuing system contemplated by the new law has now been taken. The organization committee has announced its decision regarding the location of the twelve reserve banks and the delimitation of the "regions" or districts that are to operate as units under the new system. The committee has been severely criticized and even accused of politics, if not of personal favoritism. It is said to have blundered here, deliberately discriminated there, sacrificed these or those sections, ignored natural currents of trade or finance, made a new map of the country in a thoroughly unsound and reckless spirit. A good deal of this talk is itself reckless and foolish. The committee assures the country that every selection was made after consultation with the local bankers and a study of financial, business and other considerations relevant to the question. It is, of course, possible that mistakes were made, and, if so, the federal reserve board, when created, will correct them. Reasons will be asked for every selection and the committee is prepared to give them. Charges of unworthy politics and favoritism should never be made without evidence by persons or organs that profess decent principles. Suspicion and bias cannot be suppressed, but fierce assaults on public men ought to be better grounded than they often are in our "practical" politics.

The cities and districts, with population and area, determined by Messrs. McAdoo, Williams and Houston, the officials who composed the organization committee are as follows:

	Population of district	Capital of res. bank
First, Boston	6,557,881	\$ 9,931,740
Second, New York	9,113,279	20,687,616
Third, Philadelphia	8,110,217	12,993,013
Fourth, Cleveland	7,961,022	11,621,535
Fifth, Richmond	8,519,513	6,543,281
Sixth, Atlanta	6,695,341	4,702,780
Seventh, Chicago	12,636,383	13,151,920
Eighth, St. Louis	6,776,611	6,219,323
Ninth, Minneapolis	5,724,893	4,702,864
Tenth, Kansas City	6,306,850	5,594,916
Eleventh, Dallas	5,310,561	5,634,091
Twelfth, San Francisco	5,389,303	8,115,524

District No. 1.—Boston, area, 66,465 square miles; population, 6,557,881; capital and surplus of national banks, \$167,529,001. No state banks nor trust companies have applied for membership.

District No. 2.—New York, area 49,170

square miles; population, 9,113,279; capital and surplus of national banks, \$343,693,437, plus capital and surplus of one state bank, equals \$344,793,437.

District No. 3.—Philadelphia, 39,865 square miles; population, 8,110,217; capital and surplus of national banks, \$216,340,213, plus capital and surplus of one State bank, equals \$216,550,213.

District No. 4.—Cleveland, 183,995 square miles; population, 7,961,022; capital and surplus of national banks, \$192,147,258, plus capital and surplus of two State banks, equals \$193,697,258.

District No. 5.—Richmond, 173,818 square miles; population, 8,519,513; capital and surplus of national banks, \$105,064,483, plus capital and surplus of nine State banks, equals \$109,054,683.

District No. 6.—Atlanta, 233,860 square miles; population, 6,695,341; capital and surplus of national banks, \$77,356,913, plus capital and surplus of ten State banks, equals \$78,379,663.

District No. 7.—Chicago, 176,940 square miles; population, 12,636,383; capital and surplus of national banks, \$211,068,338, plus capital and surplus of fifteen State banks, equals \$219,198,760.

District No. 8.—St. Louis, 146,474 square miles; population, 6,766,611; capital and surplus of national banks, \$80,717,981, plus capital and surplus of eleven State banks, equals \$103,655,397.

District No. 9.—Minneapolis, 437,930 square miles; population, 5,724,893; capital and surplus of national banks equals \$78,381,081. No State banks nor trust companies have applied for membership.

District No. 10.—Kansas City, 509,649 square miles; population, 6,306,850; capital and surplus of national banks, \$93,065,912, plus capital and surplus of three State banks, equals \$93,248,612.

District No. 11.—Dallas, 404,826 square miles; population, 5,310,561; capital and surplus of national banks, \$92,003,122; plus capital and surplus of six State banks, equals \$93,901,523.

District No. 12.—San Francisco, 693,658 square miles; population, 5,389,303; capital and surplus of national banks, \$130,423,422, plus capital of fifteen State banks, equals \$135,258,732.

Totals for the twelve districts: Area, 3,106,650 square miles; population, 89,045,616; number of national banks, 7,475; capital and surplus of national banks, \$1,785,791,171; 6 per cent subscription, \$107,147,470; number of State banks and trust companies, 73; capital and surplus of national banks, State banks and trust companies, \$1,831,648,369; 6 per cent subscription on banks of all classes, \$109,898,902; total number of banks and trust companies in new reserve system, 7,548.

There are, admittedly, surprises in the list—positive and negative. There are omissions as well as inclusions that "the man on the street"

cannot explain to himself. Many had expected to find Pittsburgh and New Orleans on the list, for example, and others must have had different notions. To please everybody was manifestly impossible. Dissatisfaction is inevitable.

It should be borne in mind that the establishment of regional banks does not preclude relations and arrangements between regions and banks along different lines from those provided by law for certain definite purposes—the mobilization of reserves, the co-operation of local banks in the prevention of flurries and disturbances. The banks in a region comply with the law and then are left free to do what they will with their capital, deposits and resources. Furthermore, the federal reserve bank is an agency to unify the regional agencies and secure further co-operation for wider and more national purposes. To imply that any public man fit for his position has attempted to wreck the system for improper political or personal purposes is to indulge in a species of polemic that degrades and demoralizes public life.



Back to Sense and Law in Great Britain

The "army revolt" in Great Britain was supposed by certain "die-hard" tories to have killed the home rule bill. The truth is, as every one now realizes, that it has helped that bill. The paramount issue which the resignations and rebellious attitude of the officers raised in Great Britain was an issue which the tories shrank from and manifested, on reflection, every desire to obliterate and forget. A party of law and order, of tradition and authority, could not, without committing moral suicide and damning itself, encourage political factionalism among officers of the army and navy. What would the tories have said if soldiers had followed their instructions and declined to obey orders in cases of lawless strikes? What becomes of constitutionalism and civil government if army officers can defy the commons and the cabinet that happen to be liberal or radical in politics?

To repeat, the anxiety of the tories to run away from this issue was pathetic and significant. The liberals, it must be said, wisely decided to help them to eliminate that issue. It was by common consent minimized and passed over in the by-election in Premier Asquith's own constituency. The premier at a critical moment decided to take the war portfolio himself and thus direct the restoration of discipline and order in the

army. His move was bold and dramatic; it was a stroke of genius and emphasized the determination of the government and the throne to suppress insubordination and politics in the army and navy. It was, however, necessary to Mr. Asquith, under precedents and customs, to seek re-election on his assumption of a new office that carried a salary, for the premier as such gets no salary. It is unusual but not improper for a British premier to take another office of responsibility and importance and remain premier. The tories would naturally have opposed Mr. Asquith, in the hope, if not of defeating him, then of reducing his majority and claiming a moral victory or arguing that he and his party had lost the confidence of the people. The army issue caused them to refrain from naming a candidate against Mr. Asquith. He was promptly returned without opposition to his place in parliament.

On the same day, practically, the home rule bill, in its original form, passed the commons on third reading by a majority of 80. Some Irish members abstained from voting to evince dislike of the Ulster compromise offered by Mr. Asquith. Otherwise the reduction of the majority had no meaning. The bill will be passed a third time and reach the lords as the anti-veto act contemplates. Meantime the talk of compromise and settlement "by agreement" has been received and given a clear impetus. Less is heard about civil war and Ulster resistance, and more about satisfying Ulster by granting her a measure of autonomy under a scheme of "federalism," of home rule all around, of local parliaments in the various divisions of the kingdom for the transaction of local affairs. Since Ulster gets a six-year "stay," in any case, under the Asquith plan, time will be afforded for the working out of a scheme of devolution. If no agreement is reached in spite of the changed conditions then the bill will be rejected by the lords only to become law under the parliament act, for the king will not venture to withhold his signature from the bill.

That a general election cannot long be delayed is the opinion of all observers. The liberals will put through their leading bills, use the parliament act which the tories detest and hate, and then go to the country for a verdict on their policies. They have no reason to insist on further delay. They have made mistakes and faced crises, but they are probably stronger today with the masses than they were a few months ago. This increased strength comes from their enemies.

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David Mannes Conducting the Senior Orchestra at the Music School Settlement

MUSIC FOR LITTLE MONEY IN NEW YORK

Albert Worth Clark

GIVEN an honest desire for musical instruction, a willingness to work conscientiously, an eagerness to hear good music—is there opportunity in New York for the student of slender financial resources to gratify his wishes?

Yes, undoubtedly yes.

The Music School Settlement on the lower east side offers one opportunity for instruction and there are many other chances for the music lover who is poor in pocket to enjoy the sound pictures of great composers.

Some twenty years ago, a young girl, Emilie Wagner, secured the use of a room in a Bowery Mission. Here she had a class of six children and taught them music. This laid the foundation of the present Music School (located at 55 East 3d Street) which has grown constantly, and which will continue in its development because there is life within and because of its noble purpose. For the school has a noble purpose. It strives to offer at a minimum cost the best musical instruction to pupils of real earnestness. It strives from the beginning to the end of its training of the

deserving child to impart a means of self-knowledge and self-expression, to develop in him a new imagery and a love of art which shall improve his ethical nature.

The Settlement School stands for the best music. Its aim is to make known the music of the foremost composers. Here is one place in New York where one is not forced to listen to catchy "modern" dance music. Dance music there is, but it is that of the stately polonaise, the graceful minuet, the brilliant concert waltz. The pupils love these compositions and others more serious, because they are taught to understand their interpretation, their real value, their living qualities, the soul written into them.

The cost of instruction is very low, ranging from five to twenty-five cents for one half-hour lesson period. There is a choice of piano, cello, violin, voice, theory, and sight singing. In special cases where the student cannot meet even this nominal fee and is found to be talented and deserving he receives a scholarship permitting him two lessons

a week and all the privileges of membership in the Settlement. From time to time gifts of instruments have been made to the School and these are loaned until a pupil can obtain his own. Others are for sale at extremely reasonable prices.

The School is under the personal management of Mr. David Mannes. He is untiring in his efforts to create a wholesome, uplifting atmosphere and to eliminate the often erroneous idea that the Settlement is a sentimental philanthropy. As an institution classed with organizations which have a place in working for the world's welfare he maintains that it voices a right for recognition and support.

Mr. Mannes advocates the true socialism which the study of music should develop. This shows itself in the co-operation of *ensemble* playing, in a regard for others, a mutual dependence, a community interest, which he thinks can only be furthered by the development of high class music-making, among all people irrespective of financial position.

Under Mr. Mannes's direction no branch of a musical education is omitted. Following theory comes the mechanism of music, giving the pupil power of translating his own original ideas into form, then into sound leading directly to improvisation, often discour-

The Chautauquan

aged in young students. Melody writing marks an interesting period of his development. Harmony and technique become serious studies. The use of the musical library is taught and the student is made familiar with literature selected for his amusement and education. The Music School Record, the Metropolitan Museum Bulletin, Scribner's, The Outlook, the International Studio Review, and St. Nicholas are among the periodicals at the students' disposal. The Music School Record expresses definitely the aim and spirit of the Settlement's work.

The student athletically inclined, fond of books or socially bent finds here a furtherance of his desires. One night a week is devoted to clubs. There are three musical groups devoting their time to the life and compositions of great composers, three girls' clubs, one offering from time to time a dramatic production, a literary and social circle whose members are the younger teachers, a history society, two civic and six men's and boys' associations. The Edwards Civic League works for the abatement of dangers to the Public Health.

If after close study of a pupil it is found that he has a more definite apti-



David Mannes

tude for some other profession than music he is encouraged in this line. Music is not allowed to submerge it. His instrument then becomes a source of relaxation and pleasure and refinement, making him a more exemplary citizen in his community.

Advanced pupils are given beginners to teach and are supervised directly by Mr. Mannes or members of the faculty. For their services, they receive further instruction. Thus is created a means of self-help.

Corresponding to the Music School Settlement is a new school for the colored people of New York and although scarcely two years old it has found favor to a marked degree among the people it was organized to encourage. The school offers the same course of instruction as that for white students. The teaching is entirely by colored teachers, all of whom are under the general direction of Mr. Mannes. The instruction department finds in Mr. David I. Martin an interested and capable director.

Talent for music is the negro's special endowment. Mr. Martin recognizes this



An Outdoor Concert by Settlement Musicians

fact and makes the restoration and preservation of the Negro Folk Song an aim of the school.

Aside from the Settlement schools there are many opportunities in New York City for encouragement and help of the music student. In a great measure assistance is free. There are free concerts, where only good music is heard in the department stores and high school buildings. Organ recitals in churches are numerous during the week, while the Sunday music is of exceeding interest and beauty. The Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House can be enjoyed for a small admission fee.

The free concerts which Professor Henry A. Fleck is conducting in the city high schools under the auspices of the Board of Education cannot fail to have an appreciable influence upon the culture of those in attendance, and their future demands for good music. Here is an excellent opportunity for the music-hunting student. In addition to the

free concerts there are opportunities to hear grand opera, symphony orchestras, artists' recitals, and festival concerts for a modest expenditure if tickets are bought through The Workers' Amusement Club or the Wage Earners' Club. There is also an association whose especial aim is the giving of concert and opera tickets to poor students.

Mr. Mannes is the constant recipient of many letters asking, "How may we start a Music Settlement?" His answer invariably has been, "You may have the most perfect organization, the most perfect equipment, but unless the music comes from within you, all your activity, all your funds, all your strength will go for naught."

A further word from him—"Music is the one universal language. Whatever our nationality we can always understand the great message it brings and through it we find our own ways, our own standards, and ideals. Surely this helps to prove that there is a great work for it to do in the world today."

A NEW KIND OF GRAFT

Nannie G. Barclay

SUE, Agnes, Harriet, Ruth, Hazel, Patty, and Bess were standing with the poet—"where the brook and the river meet." In the spirit of human kinship this group of girls longed for a touch of the world at large.

This outlook met them: Bess, Ruth, and Hazel were members of the Olivet congregation, situated in an old aristocratic neighborhood where the roomy houses of whilom wealth were now occupied by two or three middle class families, and teemed with workers. Among Olivet's activities none included the girls from fourteen to eighteen in the business world. Yet there were many in the church who felt that it should be the combined effort of the home, the church, the school, which with the street include all unsupervised agencies in the environment of the young, to care for the young people who go into business. Business hours take them from home and school, mother and teachers. Business houses are apt to be remote, breaking ties of acquaintance. Lack of practical business knowledge and little or no instruction as to

new duties make the strain of mind and body severe.

Plans were made to get into touch with the four-score business girls in the immediate vicinity of the church.

An invitation was sent out, bringing nine girls at the first call and twenty-seven of varied daily duties at the second. Kindred workers were combined. Harriet assumed the leadership of the bakeshop girls; Sue had those employed in book and card stores; Bess had the department, the toy, and the "5 and 10" girls; Agnes, those from the hairdressing and manicure establishments; Patty, the maids and girls from the restaurants; Ruth welcomed the girls from the fruit and seed stores, and Hazel had the girls from the shoe houses.

Each of the seven young ladies made a special study of the occupations represented in her group and with a responsive mind toward each of her girls, sought to share life with them. The club evening once a week was spent in learning the progress and interest of each girl in her work; her stumbling blocks and mistakes were dis-

cussed; comparison was made of methods in the same line of work; the improvement of each in service to the firm and to customers was related; correct pronunciations of trade terms were learned; exercises were given in business forms requiring practice in penmanship, orthography, syntax and various forms of computation; the history of the materials and products with which they worked gave a chance for a review in geography. Great interest was displayed in styles, colors and color schemes in food products and their uses; in the latest and best additions to the general market in the girls' respective lines. Indeed, everything about business grew interesting and service not a drudgery. Excerpts from the latest good books were read, recitations were given by the girls, all talent worthy of cultivation was coaxed out. Twice the entire club attended a good play. Games were taught for home amusement, the best "movies" were discussed. Laws relating to different sorts of work and to girls as workers were explained. Suggestions for fire protection were offered.

All expenses connected with the work were borne by the seven leaders, though the club girls were asked to choose, combine, prepare and serve the refreshments in company with the seven. This was done so that the girls might learn the art of entertaining simply and deftly in their own homes. The close friendship which grew up between the leaders and the girls was shown more than once when Miss Sue or Miss Agnes was asked to review plans for a little home company for which one hundred cents must furnish the good cheer. Nor did they hesitate to visit the home, sort out the dishes, counsel the supplies, and suggest the serving.

At the beginning of the work Bess and her band had each chosen an aide or two. When nine o'clock arrived the fathers and mothers of the club girls were asked to come in to share the "social hour" and to walk home with their daughters, and the fathers and mothers of the seven leaders and their aides came, too, to join in the democratic "good time."

Sometimes visitors came by special invitation. It was not chance which brought Judge H. in one evening to escort his daughter Patty home. He was introduced to two of the girls and enjoyed his refreshments with them. He led them to tell him how they had busied themselves that day; then told

The Chautauquan

A WOMAN DECORATOR
Ida B. Cole*

that it had been his busy day, too, and incidentally related the story of some girls who had been before him officially and in a few words retold when the first step to the left had been taken. Ruth had arranged this chat for a purpose.

Will Bess ever forget this touch with the world outside her own circle? Mildred, from one of the stores, said, "Oh Miss Bess, mother says that I can have six dollars and a half to get me a really suit. I have never had one of my own." Would you believe it? A girl of sixteen who had been working for wages for two years and had been wearing hand-me-downs and made-overs all her life!

It was a great occasion!

Mildred said there was to be a piece of serge on the bargain counter the next day—black, too, for it must do duty during "business"—which seemed to be what she wanted. Bess took nothing for granted; she went to the shop early in the morning to find out if it were the right thing, all wool, and so on, and ample to make a coat and skirt for a tiny mite like Mildred. But where, oh, where could she find a maker who would make and not ruin this precious little suit for three dollars and fifty cents? By persistent asking and at last by questioning a little girl in a neat suit, she heard of Miss Forbes, away out in Blankboro who would make it for that sum. Bess made three journeys to Miss Forbes's, found that she could manage the time for the work, and that occasionally she had to come into the city. The church secretary was let into the secret and promised to smuggle the fittings in her private office for the convenience of Miss Forbes and Mildred.

Yet after the last fitting Mildred appeared before Bess with a face white with suppressed emotion. Her head was sunken deep on her chest. Her hands were clasped and twisted against her knees. Bess came to the immediate, grieved conclusion that the suit was ruined until Mildred gave a jump and a scream, and with raised hands exclaimed: "Oh, and just to think—I am to have a little pocket!"

Indeed the reward from the work is so great that the seven call it "graft!"

Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing else that so beautifully furnishes a house. . . Give us a house furnished with books rather than furniture.
Henry Ward Beecher.

ONE of the most successful interior decorators in the middle west is Mrs. Roland Murdock of Wichita, Kansas, who is known to many Chautauquans through her interest in the C. L. S. C.

She has furnished several of the most beautiful houses in her own state and during the past year has broadened her influence by sending her models as messengers to many other states.



Mrs. Roland P. Murdock

Upon her appointment as vice chairman of the art committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs she immediately arranged a set of models, giving the texture and color scheme of wall paper, rugs and curtains for the various rooms in the house and sent them out over the country for use in local clubs.

The C. L. S. C. introduced them on the Chautauqua platform and in the public schools. It is a new idea—carrying the inspiration and information about the house beautiful to communities and people who cannot easily obtain this help otherwise.

Mrs. Murdock says, "When I undertake the decoration of a house, I first study the people, because I must make that home expressive of them and not of myself. I undertake to make that

*C. L. S. C. Field Secretary.

woman and her family belong in that room and be happy in it. I said 'woman,' because I have deep sympathy for the man in the home when it comes to furnishings, for most men live in women's houses, their tastes are not taken into consideration in the average home. The woman furnishes it as she wants it. I like the term 'good house-furnishing' instead of that commonly used, 'interior decoration.' Good house-furnishing includes everything from kitchen and cellar to attic. One part should be just as well done as the other.

"If every woman before furnishing her house called in the advice of a decorator we should have more beautiful homes. In the near future that will be done. At present some women hesitate to call upon the professional decorator lest her neighbors think she has no taste or judgment of her own, so jealous are many women of their own individuality. They do not hesitate to procure the services of a dentist, why not a decorator?"

"My mission is to encourage women to make their home environment beautiful and helpful, to know textiles and their values. I say to them always, 'The same dollar buys a good thing that buys a bad thing, so buy the good.'

"With the increased interest everywhere in good house-furnishings there will be a great demand for women decorators. It is a good profession for women. When they ask my advice, I say with all earnestness, 'Don't start without practical experience. The girl just out of school is handicapped by lack of experience for school training is not all that is necessary. Experience is an absolute requirement. Work with some professional decorator. Follow the time-worn advice, 'begin at the bottom and work up.' And to this experience add a knowledge of history, art and architecture. And above all seek to make the furnishings conducive not to show or fashion, but to happiness and contentment."

The Wilstach Collection

The collection made by Mr. W. P. Wilstach has been given to the city of Philadelphia and is housed in an Art Gallery in Fairmount Park under the care of the Park Commissioner. The gathering is exclusively of paintings and includes those of the Old Masters from the 14th Century and also modern paintings.

CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of Art and the Classics

DR. POWERS and
MR. HOWARD

June 15 Boston
June 25 Liverpool
June 26 Chester
June 27 Furness Ab'y
June 28 Grasmere
June 29 Melrose
June 30 Edinburgh
July 1 Edinburgh
July 2 Trossachs
July 3 Durham
July 4 York
July 5 Lincoln
July 6 Ely
July 7 Warwick
July 7 Kenilworth
July 8 Stratford
July 8 Oxford
July 9 London
July 10 London
July 11 London
July 12 London
July 13 London
July 14 Paris
July 15 Paris
July 16 Paris
July 17 Paris
July 18 Paris
July 19 Paris
July 20 Paris
July 21 Brussels
July 22 Antwerp
July 23 The Hague
July 24 Amsterdam
July 25 Cologne
July 25 The Rhine
July 26 Heidelberg
July 27 Interlaken
July 28 Bernese
July 29 Oberland
July 29 Lucerne
July 30 Milan
July 31 Venice
Aug. 1 Venice
Aug. 2 Venice
Aug. 3 Florence
Aug. 4 Florence
Aug. 5 Florence
Aug. 6 Florence
Aug. 7 Florence
Aug. 8 Florence
Aug. 9 Florence
Aug. 10 Rome
Aug. 11 Rome
Aug. 12 Rome
Aug. 13 Rome
Aug. 14 Rome
Aug. 15 Rome
Aug. 16 Rome
Aug. 17 Rome
Aug. 18 Naples
Aug. 19 Pompeii
Aug. 20 Capri
Aug. 21 Amalfi
Aug. 22 Brindisi
Aug. 23 Corfu
Aug. 24 Patras
Aug. 25 Athens
Aug. 26 Athens
Aug. 27 Athens
Aug. 28 Athens
Aug. 29 Athens
Aug. 30 Delphi
Aug. 31 Delphi
Sept. 1 Olympia
Sept. 3 Olympia
Sept. 3 Patras
Sept. 4 Palermo
Sept. 5 Naples
Sept. 7 Algiers
Sept. 16 Due New York



RUINS OF THE OLYMPIEION

The ruins of the temple of the Olympian Zeus stand to the east of the Acropolis, on an artificial terrace on the banks of the Ilissos. It was a place where strange things had happened in the ancient ages. Here the flood had disappeared, and here Deucalion and his wife had tossed the stones with such excellent and wholly unusual results, repeopling the earth. Here blustering Boreas saw the fair Orithyia and became so enamored of her that he carried her off to be his bride. That made the Athenians and the North Wind relatives, of course. They reminded him of it, years afterward, when the fleet of Xerxes bore down on Artemision. Nor did he desert them, but blew great blasts and wrecked two hundred of the ships. Small wonder that the spot was deemed worthy of some special monument. Indeed Deucalion himself, so they say, built the first temple there.

THE TEMPLE OF THE OLYMPIAN ZEUS

In historic times Peisistratos was the first to attempt the task. He planned a great temple of the Doric sort, and here and there a fragment still remains. But he died before the work was fairly started and over three and a half centuries elapsed before it was again pushed with energy. This time Antiochus Epiphanes, a late Greek ruler of one time Persian lands, honored Zeus and Athens and himself by the attempt. He ranged great rows of columns all about. Those standing now are probably some of them. But he too was summoned by Hermes to the land of Shades before the work was done. Another rest of centuries, and Hadrian, in the second century of our era finished at last what had been begun six hundred and fifty years before.

Only two Greek temples were larger than this. The Greeks cared little for mere physical bigness. When size is a factor the temple was, as a rule, wholly the work of later days, or left, like this one, to be finished then.

Yet there must have been something splendidly impressive about these vast dimensions. A forest of one hundred and four columns, nearly sixty feet high, ranged in two

rows along the sides and three in front and rear! No wonder Livy thought it the only temple whose scale was worthy of the deity.

What has become of it all? We know only that it has disappeared. Earthquakes did their share no doubt; no doubt the hand of man did more. Century after century those fallen giants furnished a convenient quarry, while men forgot the Lord of Olympus nor cared to do him honor. No voice was raised in protest. The only word about the temple that comes to us from all the years tells not so much of it as of a queer soul, a pillar hermit, who chose as his abode the ruined architecture along the columns' tops. One wonders if, thus lifted above earth's turmoil, he found the peace he sought. One wonders too if his promenade were more extensive than it would be now. Perhaps so, but no one bothered to tell us of the temple; the hermit was the "news." All we know is that two centuries ago just seventeen columns remained, of all that forest of them. Now thirteen huddle in one corner, two others stand sentinel apart, and one has measured its splendid length along the terrace. Fourscore and more, as great, have vanished.

CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of Music and Art

MR. HOWARD and
DR. POWERS

June 15 Boston
June 25 Liverpool
June 26 Chester
June 27 Furness Ab'y
June 28 Grasmere
June 29 Melrose
June 30 Edinburgh
July 1 Edinburgh
July 2 Trossachs
July 3 Durham
July 4 York
July 5 Lincoln
July 6 Ely
July 7 Warwick
July 7 Kenilworth
July 8 Stratford
July 8 Oxford
July 9 London
July 10 London
July 11 London
July 12 London
July 13 London
July 14 Paris
July 15 Paris
July 16 Paris
July 17 Paris
July 18 Paris
July 19 Paris
July 20 Paris
July 21 Brussels
July 22 Antwerp
July 23 The Hague
July 24 Amsterdam
July 25 Cologne
July 25 The Rhine
July 26 Heidelberg
July 27 Interlaken
July 28 Bernese
July 29 Oberland
July 29 Lucerne
July 30 Milan
July 31 Venice
Aug. 1 Venice
Aug. 2 Venice
Aug. 3 Belluno
Aug. 4 Pieve di Cadore
Aug. 5 Cortina
Aug. 6 Cortina
Aug. 7 Toblach
Aug. 8 Innsbruck
Aug. 9 Munich
Aug. 10 Munich
Aug. 11 Nuremberg
Aug. 12 Bayreuth
Aug. 13 Bayreuth
Aug. 14 Bayreuth
Aug. 15 Dresden
Aug. 16 Dresden
Aug. 17 Dresden
Aug. 18 Berlin
Aug. 19 Berlin
Aug. 20 Berlin
Aug. 21 Berlin
Aug. 22 Hamburg, sail
Sept. 1 Due in New York
Other sailings from Boston:
June 30 To connect with party at Edinburgh
June 27 To connect with party at Stratford

Dr. Powers takes personal charge of the Chautauqua European Tour for 1914

New Mental Help

Miss Elisabeth Ross Shaw, whose work in Mental Measurement was described in *The Chautauquan* for March 28, has been asked to demonstrate methods of mental measurement for a period each day during the convention of the National Education Association at St. Paul next July. Miss Shaw plans to use the opportunity for propaganda of several helpful experiments well-known in Europe but new to this country. The purpose of the famous Binet tests is merely to grade the child according to his *present mental attainments*. The purpose of this new series of tests is to find out the child's *capacity for further attainment*. Hence these new tests which Miss Shaw calls the "Giessen Series" because she learned them from Professor Sommer at the Clinic for Psychic and Nervous Diseases in the University of Giessen, Germany, ought to be added to the Binet testing. The famous Binet series is suitable only for persons whose mental age is twelve years or less. The Giessen Series, on the contrary, is equally suited for the examination of little children and of the most brilliant and efficient adults.

Among the people to whom Miss Shaw has given these tests are many doctors, two professors in medical colleges, several psychologists, many teachers, a professor of civil engineering, a mining engineer, a poet, an art critic, a minister, a superintendent of schools, a sociologist, a surgeon, a lecturer, an efficiency expert, etc. This universal adaptability of the tests will enable Miss Shaw to do her demonstrating at the National Education Association on volunteers from the audience, which will enormously increase the interest of the demonstration. These tests bring out a person's strong points in high relief, instead of searching for his weak points as some tests seem to do. They compare a person's various gifts with each other instead of with some other person's gifts or with some theoretical "norm" or unattainable bogie of 100 per cent perfection. The effect on the person tested is increased self-respect, a sense of zestful self-discovery while the effect on the experimenter is an ever-deepening appreciation of individuality, a sense of value for what is unique as well as for what is commonplace in human nature.

C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Classical, English, American, and Continental European subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest.

The required reading in this magazine is on pages 653-656 inclusive



A Santa Cruz, California, Big Tree

FOUR DECADES

John G. Allen*

'Twas Indian haunt in days gone by—
Chautauqua by the lake—
The birds and brooks made melody
Through woodland, glade and brake.
I pensive walk these beauteous groves,
Not sad but glad to know
What Mem'ry brings as Fancy roves
Back forty years ago.

As Nature wild the forest trod,
The years went on apace;
Devotion came to worship God
And dedicate this place.
The old Camp-Meeting led the way
In Miller's silent grove;
Full-hearted all, they came to pray
And find the God of love.

Soon hymns in Athens' Hall were sung
To sacred music clear;
By chiming bells the calls were rung—
Methink I still can hear!
I hear them as I hear the strain
On some far distant shore;
Fond Mem'ry brings them back again
E'en sweeter than of yore!

*Member of Normal Class, 1874, and of Pioneer C. L. S. C. Class, 1882.

O lovely Lake! how hast thou seen
Full many a gladsome face—
Chautauquans on thy margin green,
The ways of wisdom trace!
And thou hast seen the hopes, the fears,
The arches and the flowers;
While Mem'ry's tendrils twine the years
Spent in these blithesome bowers.

Quaternate Years! what hath been wrought
While you've been telling ten?
Was literature and science taught
With Wisdom's clearer ken?
O wid'ning CIRCLE! all impearled
With soul-adorning gems!
Thy rule extends around the world!
Thy gifts are diadems.

The Circle at San José, California, 48 strong, already is planning its festivities to celebrate the graduation of its 1914 members. The program is to be triangular with a portrait of Dickens upon it. As the group boasts an excellent quartette there will be good songs and a Victrola record of a Greek musical composition will follow appropriately upon this Classical Year.

The San José Circle is famous for its occasional gay play days. At one of

TALK ABOUT BOOKS

them during the winter funny Olympian Games put everybody in high good humor.

A German program happily filled an afternoon of the Mason City, Iowa, Chautauqua Club.

A new circle at Holley, New York, has started out—or in—with enthusiasm. Mrs. Ida B. Cole, C. L. S. C. Field Secretary, gave two lectures in the town, stirring marked interest in all who heard her.

The Presbyterian church in Franklin (Pennsylvania) was the gathering place of a group of Chautauquans and local club people to listen to a lecture by Mrs. Ida B. Cole, C. L. S. C. Field Secretary.

At the Christmas meeting of the Westfield, New York, S. H. G., one of the members contributed an original Christmas story. The Fall River Circle listened to a metrical rendering of "The Meeting of the Wise Men" in "Ben Hur."

The Kate Kimball C. L. S. C. Circle of St. Louis, Missouri, is doing its year's work with the vigor which this eager group of students always puts forth. A new member who joined 1917 at Chautauqua, New York, last summer is welcome as is also Professor H. N. Butler, whose musical interests have given great pleasure to Chautauquans.

A C. L. S. C. graduate of the Class of '89 who has been treasurer for years of the Syracuse (New York) Alumni Circle has started this year a new circle which has been christened the John H. Vincent Chautauquan Club.

A methodical Colorado reader (in Greeley) sets herself a task of so many pages a day, to be done, if possible, in the morning.

"Mornings with Masters of Art" opened a new world to me," says a busy Toledo, Ohio, housemother.

When the Macon, Missouri, circle closed its year's work each member was given a red geranium, one of Dickens's favorite flowers, to grow in memory of the Class of 1914.

THE EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN. A Manual of Directions and Norms. By William Henry Pyle, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Educational Psychology in the University of Missouri. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

The originality of this textbook lies in the fact that it applies certain well-known psychologic tests in a manner wholly different from that in which they were originally intended to be given.

These tests have heretofore been used by trained experimenters, as painless surgical instruments for uncovering the very vitals of the individual mind. Alone, in a silent room, the skilled psychologist and a single child exchanged intimate confidences. The experiment itself was merely a device for helping the child to reveal himself.

This author so arranges ten such experiments that they can all be given in an hour or so, by any teacher, to any class *en masse*!

There is at present considerable popular demand for just such adaptation of psychologic methods to rapid squad-work. The author, in trying to meet this demand, emphasizes the great importance of having these mental and physical examinations supervised by psychological and medical experts. He also urges that backward children should be segregated under teachers of special ability and training.

The reason for the popular demand for rapid mass-tests given by teachers to their pupils lies chiefly in the fact that the teachers of this country are painfully dissatisfied with the best results they can produce under present educational conditions. Nothing would be more effective in quieting this unrest than to enable teachers to share in the zestful work of pedagogic exploration, provided that the educational system were willing to alter its antique maps as a result of such researches. But unless large classes are to be reduced in number and unless backward children are to be segregated,—improvements which only the System can give,—no amount of psychological labor by our already overworked teachers can accomplish the desired results.

The greatest message which experimental psychology can give to teachers is, that our public schools should cease the effort to run a national knowledge-factory, and try instead to produce hand-made masterpieces in human nature. Each child's talents and handicaps, not only in learning capacity but in temperament and physique as well, should be considered with a view to developing his highest latent efficiencies.

Mass tests given by professional child experts are a useful means of collecting general scientific data; but in the hands of a teacher there is danger that they would blur her appreciation of individuals who vary from the norm, and hence lessen her helpfulness to such pu-

pils. If the children ever learned the results of their own tests, they would be apt to feel either harmful discouragement or equally harmful elation, neither of which emotions might be justified by their real caliber of personality.

To those who believe in the possibility of helping individuals through rapid mass tests this book will be interesting; to those who hold the opposite belief it will be perhaps even more interesting as indicating a tendency at present noticeable in the educational world.

Elizabeth Ross Shaw.

DER ZWERG NASE. By Wilhelm Hauff. Boston: D. C. Heath and Company. 30 cents.

Wilhelm Hauff is at his best in his first work, *Marchen Almanach*, the most popular of all his writings. The literary form is similar to Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. One of the chief characters tells the story of "Der Zwerg Nase" ("The Dwarf's Nose"). This is the first of three series of these tales. Hauff gives the reader such a vivid picture in this fascinating tale that he is transported bodily into the wonderland of possible impossibilities. The questions, notes and vocabulary are valuable for the student.

HEROES OF THE FARTHEST NORTH AND FARTHEST SOUTH. By J. K. Maclean. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 50 cents.

These stirring accounts of leaders in Polar exploration relate the wonderful heroism of the dauntless men who led the way into the desolate wastes of ice and snow. Success and failure is what they tell until the great prize comes within the grasp of Peary. The race for the North Pole is over. The lure of the South Pole with the death of Captain Scott leaves a memory which is an inspiration to all who read these stories.

CHARACTER BUILDING IN SCHOOL. By Jane Brownlee. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.

This is a notable book. Fortunate is the teacher who takes this little volume as her guide in the perplexing yet lovable quest of the building of a child's character. There are but few preliminary suggestions. The personality of the teacher and her relation to the young people for whom she has such a helpful part to play are touched on and then the author plunges at once into her subject. "The keynote must be: Know ye not that your bodies are the temples of the living God?" The book is the outgrowth of eight years' experience in the definite moral training of children and through it and a previous volume, "A Plan for Child Training," the author has come into a field in which work for the child is being widely known. Two points in the present book are clearly



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The Way to Health is the Good Health Way

The way to ill health, to disease, to inefficiency, is through bad eating—through pure food eaten the wrong way—through bad food eaten the bad way—through bad food eaten the right way. To constipation alone is due 90 per cent of all chronic disease—neurasthenia, Bright's disease, hardening of the arteries, high blood-pressure, colitis, gallstones, headaches, mental depression, skin disorders, etc.

Good Health Magazine

Tells you how to choose the right food, how to eat it, how much to eat, when to eat, and why to eat. It also tells you how to reinforce right habits of eating by right habits of exercise, right habits of work, right habits of play, right habits of breathing, right habits of sleeping. It is indeed a complete guide to the efficient and the zestful life. Subscription \$1.00 a year; ten cents a copy.

To Chautauquan Newsmagazine readers we make this special offer: with every one-dollar subscription to **GOOD HEALTH MAGAZINE**, we will send absolutely free of charge, one copy of "Constipation: How to Cure It," a new book by the Editor, J. H. Kellogg, M.D.

GOOD HEALTH MAGAZINE
Dept. C. Battle Creek, Mich.

brought out: first, that the children not the teacher should do the talking, thus developing the thought power of the young people, and, next, that haste should be avoided. Character is not built in a month or a year but is the work of a life time. The subject is set forth in a skilful way. First presented is the Body as a servant; then, in logical fashion, the Mind as a servant. Next comes the great thought of the Real Child, the Soul, and in this connection is discussed the possibilities of this child and the importance of guarding the thoughts and even more the feelings. The power of constructive and destructive thinking is shown and then comes a chapter on Daily Life wherein the teacher lays down the law that in daily life it is not the kind of experience but the spirit in which you meet it that counts. This is the climax of the book.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE
By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Edited by C. R. Rounds. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

What could be more welcome than a pocket edition of the genial Autocrat? We are indebted to the Inspector of English in the Wisconsin State Normal School for adding to Macmillan's Pocket Classics a volume which includes a biographical sketch of Dr. Holmes, a bibliography, and the author's "Autobiography" of "The Autocrat." The notes are ample to the point of doing away with any effort on the part of the student. It is all very well to explain who the New England Transcendentalists were and to place unfamiliar quotations, but to give even so little as a "life line" to Shakespeare, Napoleon, Thackeray and other worthies to be found in every biographical dictionary is to degrade assistance to pauperization.

RICHARD WAGNER. THE MAN AND HIS WORK. By Oliver Huckel. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$1.25. This small hand book has been written for general readers. Its aim is to set forth a few clear outlines of Wagner's life from the mass of writing about him. The sketch is a graphic picture of a great life and great work showing something of the inner spirit of the man. All that Dr. Huckel claims for his volume is clarity of view, accuracy of statement and simplicity of treatment.

Highways Club

The suggestions of the following program are based on the current events discussed in the Highways and Byways of this number.

1. Statement of unemployment conditions in our state.
2. Paper on personal, household and municipal thrift.
3. Analysis of the banking situation in our district.
4. Roll Call. "Why I am for (or against) home rule."

CHAUTAUQUA - POST - CARDS

Artistic colored views of Amphitheater, Colonnade, Denominational Houses, Arcade, Hall of Philosophy, The Pier, Chautauqua Lake, etc. A dozen of these Chautauqua Views makes a fine collection. 30c per dozen postpaid.

CHAUTAUQUA - BOOK - STORE

Personalia

Mr. Edward P. Cheyney, professor of European History in the University of Pennsylvania, who wrote the much liked "Industrial and Social History of England" of the last C. L. S. C. English Year, has written a new book entitled "A History of England from the Defeat of the Armada to the Death of Elizabeth."

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart who was last heard at Chautauqua in 1910 has edited "Public Opinion and Popular Government," written by A. Lawrence Lowell. This is a recent contribution to the American Citizen Series.

On April 9 Miss Marjorie Benton Cooke, whose original monologues made charming a week of Reading Hours at Chautauqua, New York, in the summer of 1908, gave an afternoon of interpretations of the poems of the Indian Nobel prize winner, Tagore, at the Women's University Club in New York.

Mrs. Huxley, widow of the scientist, died on April 5 at the age of 88.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper (at Chautauqua, 1912), who has been spending the winter in Washington, sailed on April 11 for Naples. Mrs. Harper goes to Rome as delegate to the International Council of Women, whose quinquennial congress begins May 4 and continues about three weeks, and she will remain abroad all summer.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, died at Portland, Me., April 6, after an illness of several weeks. She was born in Dover Me., seventy years ago, and continued to the last the temperance work to which she had devoted most of her life.

Mrs. Stevens presided at the conventions of the World's Christian Temperance Union, at Geneva, N. Y., and Boston. Her ability as a speaker and worker for temperance first became widely recognized in the campaign of 1884, which placed the prohibitory amendment in the Maine Constitution. She had been president of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union since 1898. Several years ago she was awarded the honorary degree of Master of Arts by Bates College. Mrs. Stevens's last active work was a trip to Washington in December, in the interests of the movement for a prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution. She visited Chautauqua in 1903 and 1908.

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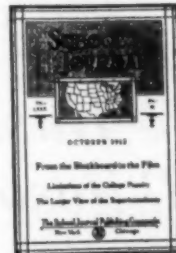
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